



9th George Polk Awards Deadline Set At Jan. 4

The ninth annual George Polk Memorial Awards competition was opened this week by Long Island University.

The awards, for "distinguished reporting in the spirit of George Polk," will be made at an annual Polk Awards Luncheon in the spring. Polk, an American correspondent, was killed in Greece in 1948 while covering a story.

Deadline for entries, covering work done in 1956, is January 4, 1957. Curator of the awards, Dr. Theodore E. Kruglak, head of the University's Journalism Dep't., will receive entries for work in the fields of foreign, national, metropolitan and suburban reporting, news photograph, and radio and television documentary.

The awards are decided by a committee of the members of the journalism faculty, all working newsmen.

OPCers Gertrude Samuels, N.Y. Times, and William Attwood, Look, were among last year's recipients of the awards which are gold-engraved plaques.

ELECTION NIGHT OPEN HOUSE

Tues., Nov. 6

TV on every floor. Bar opens at 7:00 p.m. Buffet supper at 7:00 p.m.

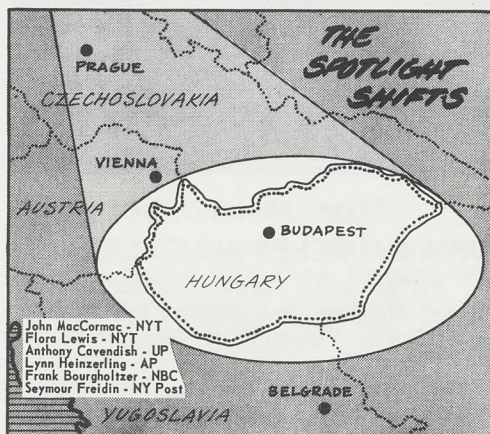
Don't forget the "Election Post-Mortem" scheduled for Thursday, Nov. 8, at 8:30 p.m., H.V. Kaltenborn and a panel will analyze the results of the election.

Club Calendar

Tues., Nov. 6 - Election Night - Open House - TV on every floor. Bar opens at 7:00 p.m. Buffet supper served at 7:00 p.m.

Thurs., Nov. 8 - Election "Post-Mortem" - H. V. Kaltenborn, Moderator. Reception, 7:00 p.m. Dinner, 7:30 p.m. Discussion, 8:30 p.m.

Tues., Nov. 20 - U.S.A. Night - Celebrities, stars, entertainment, prizes, American food and drinks. From 6:30 p.m. on. Buy your tickets now - \$5.00 per person. Limited: three guests to each member.



PRESS CORPS DESCENDS ON EAST EUROPE

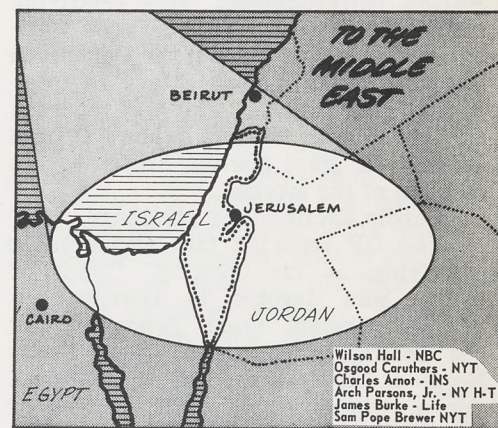
By Matthew Kenny, United Press

The anti-Soviet riot fuse, set in Poland three weeks ago exploded in Hungary last week and sent hordes of newsmen to Vienna and the Austro-Hungarian border. Then, just as The Bulletin went to press, Israeli troops invaded Egypt -- and the news focus shifted south to the Middle East.

Hungary held the center of the stage for a week. Most reporting was done from the Austrian capital and the frontier with newsmen monitoring the Budapest radio and getting eyewitness accounts from fleeing travelers and refugees.

"As far as we know," said N.Y. Times Foreign Editor E.R. Freedman, "we had the only American staff reporter in Budapest." He is John MacCormac, and he had been there ten days before things popped. His copy, like that of stringers covering for other organizations, was couriered out to the border. But for a couple of days, MacCormac's copy was bottled up. Times staffers Elie Abel from Belgrade, Paul Hofmann from Rome, Homer Bigart from New York, and Henry Giniger from Warsaw rushed to Vienna. Flora Lewis covered from Prague. Her husband, Sydney Gruson covered Warsaw.

Phil Newsom, UP Foreign Editor, sent Russell Jones from Frankfurt, William Sexton from London and Joseph Grigg from Bonn to join Franz Cyrus in Vienna. But it was Anthony Cavendish, talking himself aboard a Polish plane carrying blood plasma from Warsaw, that gave UP the first close-up of the "stench of death" over Budapest.



Cavendish walked the last five miles into the city, and managed to get a 2,000 word account out soon after. Later, Kurt Neubauer, UP Vienna, was the first Western correspondent to reach rebel headquarters in Western Hungary.

AP Foreign Editor Ben Bassett reinforced Vienna chief Richard Kasischke with George Boulwood from Frankfurt, Lynn Heinzerling from Geneva, Morris Boskovic from Belgrade, and Nel Slis from The Hague. Austrian staffer Kurt Hampe crossed in and out of Hungary supplementing the reports of Budapest stringer Andre Marton.

The N.Y. Herald Tribune dispatched Barrett McGurn from Rome to Vienna. Staffers in other European capitals as well as New York pressed for Hungarian visas. Gaston Coblentz shifted from Bonn to Berlin, and B.J. Cutler backstopped Trib coverage from Moscow.

INS Editor John Martin reported the only known casualty: Noel Barber, who was shot by Russian troops. Howard Handleman directed Vienna coverage and supported bureau head Katherine Clark and Jeremy Clark from Madrid.

Time photographer Ed Clark had the frustrating experience of leaving Budapest to report that the lid was ready to blow off and then not being able to return. He covered from Vienna, backstopped by Jim Bell. Life Foreign Editor Gene Farmer flew to Vienna, and staffers Mike Rougier and Jim Mulliken left Bonn to interview refugees.

Newsweek also interviewed -- and made over its edition on Monday to include the latest roundup.

(Continued on page 7)

A Duel for DuBois?

OPC'er *Jules Dubois*, Latin-American correspondent for the Chicago Tribune, was challenged to a duel by a Dominican Republic newspaperman Oct. 25 in Havana.

The occasion was a committee meeting of the Inter-American Press Assoc. at which Dubois and Ramon Marrero-Arista, Ciudad Trujillo's *La Nacion* correspondent, were testifying before the Freedom of the Press Committee on charges against the Dominican Republic about "alleged lack of freedom of the press." The UP reported the incident started when Dubois refused to greet Marrero-Arista at the opening of the meeting.

Dubois declined the challenge.

The UP reported that among those testifying at the meeting, "most of which was devoted to listening to charges against press censorship in the Dominican Republic," were Pedro Morales, *La Manana* of Mexico; German Ornes, former editor of *El Caribe* of Ciudad Trujillo; and Pedro Beltran, *La Prensa*, Peru.

During the meeting, Marrero-Arista testified, "There is no freedom of the press in the Dominican Republic because the country is not prepared for it."

Press censorship in Peru and Brazil was also discussed.

PANELISTS ANNOUNCED

H.V. Kaltenborn's "Election Post-Mortem," scheduled for Nov. 8, will have as panelists *Pat Morin*, AP political reporter; *Merton T. Akers*, UP, who organized election coverage for his service; and *Bill Thiess* of INS' Washington bureau.

These panelists are in addition to *Alex Faulkner*, *London Daily Telegraph*, and *Hernane Tavares*, special correspondent of *Correia da Manha* of Brazil.

The discussion, to start at 8:30 p.m., will be preceded by a reception at 7:00 p.m. and dinner at 7:30 p.m. Dinner reservations are required.

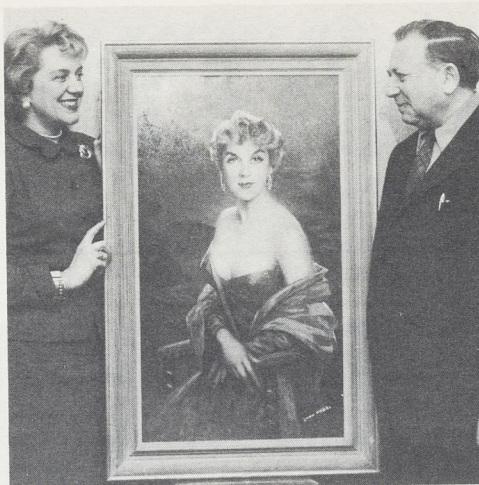
THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB

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VIVIAN DELLA CHIESA

DIVA LAUNCHES MUSICALES

Vivian Della Chiesa, internationally-famed soprano, inaugurated the first of a series of "Musical Evenings" at the OPC Nov. 1.

A highlight of the evening's festivities was the presentation by OPC vice-president *Lawrence Blochman* (right) of a portrait done of Mlle. Della Chiesa by John Myers, the noted artist, in recognition of her efforts on behalf of the Muscular Dystrophy Assn.

UN RECEPTION POSTPONED

The reception for the United Nations Correspondents Assoc., scheduled for Oct. 30 by the Foreign Journalists Liaison and Open House Committees, suffered a last-minute cancelation owing to the UN meeting on the Middle East situation.

John Heffernan, president of UNCA, telephoned regrets of his colleagues, who, on the day of the planned reception, were working through afternoon and night-long sessions of the Security Council.

Gertrude Samuels, chairman of the Foreign Journalists Liaison Committee, conveyed his message to Club members and, pinch-hitting for Heffernan, described the critical UN situation.

Dr. Marguerite Cartwright, recently returned from the Middle East, gave a report on the Herut party of Israel.

Another reception for UN correspondents will be scheduled for a later date.

PEOPLE & PLACES...

Bill Ryan, AP Foreign News Analyst, sent to Belgrade and Central Europe on 20-hour notice to cover developments; left Oct. 26...*H.V. Kaltenborn* addressed 15,000 school teachers in Milwaukee, his home town, yesterday. He will analyze election returns for NBC Tuesday night. His new book, *It Seems Like Yesterday*, comes out this month by Putnam's... *Joseph S. Rosapepe*, formerly OWI in London and Lisbon, and AP in Rome recently named director of PR at Case Institute in Cleveland...*Wayne Pennington*, formerly with Selva and Lee, now at Edward Gottlieb & Assoc.... *Dorothy Fischer* was appointed Agent at Large in U.S. Extension Serv. of College of Agric., Rutgers Univ.... *William R. Frye*, U.N. correspondent for Christian Science Monitor, has piece on when and whether Peking will (or should) be seated in the U.N. in Nov. 1 issue of Reporter...*George A. McDonald*, formerly financial writer with N.Y. Evening Sun, now with Gartley & Assoc....*Nanette Kutner* just completed Helen Hayes biography for Good Housekeeping; on way upstate New York now to visit Grandma Moses for Women's Home Companion...*Edward Hunter*, author of *Brainwashing*, *The Story of Men Who Defied It*, now in Afghanistan. Another Hunter book, *The Story of Mary Liu*, is due in March 1957... *Elsie McCormick* has "Salute to Bossy" in Nov. Reader's Digest... *Paul Elliott-Smith*, former manager of operations of products dep't. of General Foods Corp., was elected vice-president and director of Chatham Pharmaceuticals...*Jack Winocour*, U.S. correspondent for *London Picture Post*, whistle-stopping with Stevenson in Michigan and Ohio; covered Eisenhower's New York visit last week... *Norman M. Lobsenz*, free-lance magazine writer, and *Eleanor Stuerhem Rawson* partnering with course in magazine editing at Columbia U. starting in Feb.. *Ruth Lloyd* pulled into *Mike Wallace's* Night Beat TV show Oct. 23 for 25-min. unrehearsed searching analysis of meaning of Polish uprising. Just as the program went off the air, they heard about the Hungarian uprising..

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John Wilhelm, Chairman, Bulletin Publication Committee

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OVERSEAS TICKER

PARIS

David Schoenbrun, CBS Paris chief, back in Paris after several months in U.S.; bedded with mysterious flu bug which is delaying his proposed tour of Algeria and Tunisia...Louis Cioffi back in Paris again.

Bob and Jane Kleiman, U.S. News & World Report, hosted a big party at their Boissy-St. Leger suburban mansion, mostly for press corps friends on occasion of their fifth wedding anniversary. Joe Fromm, U.S. News & World Report Rome chief who is moving to London to take over bureau there, dropped in to join festivities.

Hazards of covering the news, even in the air around such a freedom-loving land as France, are illustrated by the experience of Thomas J. Brady, N.Y. Times staffer. Brady was arrested while travelling in the same commercial plane as the five Algerian rebel leaders seized by French authorities, and was forced to spend the night in jail despite awareness of his identity. The authorities picked up his notes but later returned them, and he was interrogated. He reported, "The police held me incommunicado until 10:00 a.m. refusing to put me in touch with the U.S. Consulate General." Bernard S. Redmont

News and Finance

Almost every major story has economic overtones and implications which must be explored, evaluated and, in many cases, interpreted.

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BOOK TALK WITH GOLDMAN

Henry LaCossitt (left,) moderator for the second OPC Book Evening Oct. 25, talks with author Eric Goldman.

They discussed Princeton history professor Goldman's most recent publication, *The Crucial Decade: America 1945-1955*, which traces changes in U.S. during the last ten years such as the A-Bomb, Hiss case, Marshall Plan, Truman Doctrine, Kefauver investigation, Korea, the MacArthur ouster, first Eisenhower-Stevenson bout, McCarthy story, etc.

Other panelists were George Hamilton Combs, Inez Robb and Will Oursler. Because of popular demand, the Memorial Library Committee is making its Book Evenings a monthly feature. A discussion of H.V. Kaltenborn's *As I Remember It* is scheduled for Dec. 6.

Netherlanders Honor Don Cook

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands last week presented N.Y. Herald-Tribune London Bureau Chief Don Cook with the 5th William the Silent Award for journalism.

Herald-Tribune News Editor Luke Carroll accepted the award for Cook at a dinner in Washington on Oct. 23.

The award is presented annually to the correspondent judged to have done the most during the year to improve Dutch-U.S. understanding.

Cook received the award, a gold medal and \$1,500, for a news story on Dutch efforts in repairing damage caused by floods and storms in 1953.

Arch Steele, New York Herald-Tribune, made a brief visit to Seoul, staying long enough to interview Rhee among others.



DON COOK

OPC HEARS JAVITS ON FOREIGN POLICY

New York State Att'y Gen. Jacob K. Javits told the OPC on Oct. 25 what his plans are for U.S. foreign policy should he be victorious in his Senate race.

Republican nominee for U.S. Senator from New York, Javits told the Club at a luncheon that he feels foreign policy should be "coordinated with every factor of our economic life."

Among the programs he would advocate and assist with in the Senate, if he is elected, are: (1) expansion of the psychological warfare program abroad - radio, television, etc; (2) increases in cultural and sports exchanges among nations, citing American athlete Jesse Owens' visit to India last year as an example; (3) increase in student exchange programs, suggesting that to give Red Chinese students opportunities to study in the U.S. would provide them with an understanding of Western life; (4) cultivation of the practices of Americans living and working abroad with a goal of 1,000,000 Americans abroad within a decade; (5) federal government responsibility of training of U.S. youth in technical fields for the benefit of the U.S. and other nations; and (6) support for integration of the free world economically through such programs as the U.N. congressional support for reciprocal trade programs, and a tax system that will encourage U.S. Foreign trade and investment.

Javits defined as the major foreign policy question at this time "how we can best implement our foreign policy to work to our advantage as a result of the shifts taking place within the Communist orbit."

"Full participation of U.S. aid in the economies of other countries to educate and get support of the people throughout the world" can be achieved with Eisenhower, Javits told the Club. Eisenhower is an "unchallenged leader," with "prestige" throughout the world, he said. "Russia is fighting us totally, but only 20% of the U.S. economy is devoted to fighting Russia," Javits continued.

ATTN: Tokyo Veterans

Number One Shimbun Alley veterans are invited to attend a Tokyo Press Club Anniversary Party Sat., Nov. 24, at 8:00 p.m., at the OPC.

Only former Tokyo Press Club members are invited to this fun and award presentation party. If you've ever been to an anniversary party at Number One Shimbun Alley, you won't want to miss this one and meet old buddies.

For further details contact Ed Hymoff, NBC News, 30 Rockefeller Pl.

Study Problem for the OPC

THE PROBLEMS OF TRANSMITTING PRESS MESSAGES

(The following is one section from the Sept. 1956 Unesco publication, "The Problems of Transmitting Press Messages." Further portions of this interesting study will be published from time to time by the Overseas Press Bulletin.)

Facilities for the world-wide transmission of news have developed with increasing speed, and telecommunication technicians can place an important potential at the disposal of the press. But telecommunication is not free from economic problems. Like every evolving activity, it must cover its expenses. On the other hand, so far as tariff is concerned, it is subject to the vagaries of monetary fluctuations.

Some observers criticize the use of the gold franc for the composition of international tariffs and for accounting between telecommunication administrations, in accordance with provisions which originated with the foundation of the International Telegraph Union in 1865. A number of countries have in fact ceased to apply the true equivalent of the gold franc for fixing their rates in local currency. As a result, appreciable disparities exist between charges collected in local currency in different countries for strictly comparable services.

Comment on this problem is offered in a study prepared for Unesco by Mr. Francis Williams, British editor and a former member of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press. Pointing out that the monetary unit, as defined in the International Telecommunication Convention (Article 40) is the gold franc of 100 centimes of a weight of 10/31 of a gramme and of a fineness of 0.900, Mr. Williams observes:

"This unit was originally established when the gold standard was in general operation. It has now become a nominal unit only and, in the view of several countries, contributes to many anomalies; for the price fixed for 10/31 of a gramme of fine gold in one national currency, may in the present complex of managed currencies and controlled exchange rates, bear only a purely arbitrary relationship to its price in another. This is, however, a problem which is tied up with the entire present-day anarchy of international exchange rates. Its solution depends on the general problem of international exchange stabilization and cannot be found by the ITU alone."

It may be noted that Mr. Williams' conclusions are entirely in conformity with the views of the ITU and that the

Plenipotentiary Conference has been much preoccupied with this problem.

Charges made between approximately equidistant points frequently vary by over 300 per cent and it may cost more than twice as much to send a message in one direction than in the reverse. (See table.)

With regard to disparities between equidistant points, it may be noted that, apart from certain maxima prescribed for Europe, Members of the ITU may fix their terminal and transit rates as they please (Telegraph Regulations, Articles 27 and 28). Indeed, distance has never been enunciated as a rate-fixing principle by the ITU, although press opinion has been inclined to view it as a reasonable criterion. Disparities in rates in the two directions, apart from special arrangements mentioned below, are due to application of differing equivalents of the gold franc for fixing rates collected in local currency. As will be appreciated, it is beyond the power of telecommunication authorities to adopt a rigid rule on the subject.

Among the nearly 40 Members and Associate Members of the ITU which no longer base their rates on the true gold franc equivalent are the United Kingdom, most of the other British Commonwealth countries, and the United States. Typical of their point of view on this matter is the statement by one Commonwealth country (New Zealand) in its reply to the ITU questionnaire: 'We refrain from basing our rates on the true equivalent of the gold franc as to do so would necessitate increasing considerably our collection rates.'

It is apparent from the replies to the ITU questionnaire that those countries which do not use the true gold franc equivalent are, in general, those which

make the lowest charges in local currency in the international system. On the other hand, many countries whose charges appear to be relatively high do in fact charge rates in local currency which conform strictly to the Regulations in that they represent gold franc rates, reduced by the appropriate press coefficient of one-half or two-thirds, and converted at true gold franc equivalents. Moreover, the rate level may not depend solely upon the will of the country of origin. In many cases, one and the same telegram may have to be handled by several governmental or private carriers, each of which fixes its share for the service rendered. The country of origin will normally include in the charge collected from the sender the amount of the outpayments which it must make to other carriers.

Certain important differences in international rates applied over large areas of the world result from special press rate arrangements provided by various groups of countries under Article 41 of the International Telecommunication Convention. Among these groups are the British Commonwealth; France and the French Union; the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and a number of other countries; and the United States and a number of other countries. Notable among these 'preferential' rates is the penny-a-word (1.2 U.S. cents) rate which, adopted throughout the British Commonwealth in 1941, has undoubtedly helped to make possible a larger and more varied flow of news over the wide areas covered.

It is a question whether certain of these low 'preferential' rates are in fact economic -- a factor which would appear vital to a solution of the international press rate problem. In the Unesco study already quoted, Mr.

DISPARATE PRESS RATES
between Capital Cities in the same Region (ordinary rates in centimes)

Europe	Latin America	Near and Middle East	South and South-east Asia	Far East
London to Vienna, 2.6; Vienna to London, 6.0	Bogota to Paramaribo, 54.4; Paramaribo to Bogota, 10.6	Jerusalem to Aden, 1.2; Aden to Jerusalem, 6.3	Djakarta to Karachi, 6.8; Karachi to Djakarta, 13.2	Taipei to Tokyo, 10.0
Belgrade to Prague, 3.9; Prague to Belgrade, 5.6	Port-au-Prince to Asuncion, 20.3; Asuncion to Port-au-Prince, 9.5	Baghdad to Damascus, 5.6; Damascus to Baghdad, 3.7	Vientiane to Bangkok, 5.6; Bangkok to Vientiane, 3.3	Tokyo to Canberra, 10.0
Brussels to Amsterdam, 1.4; Amsterdam to Brussels, 2.4	Buenos-Aires to Caracas, 7.5; Caracas to Buenos Aires, 10.3	—	Kuching to Rangoon, 1.3; Rangoon to Kuching, 2.1	—

1. The region of Europe corresponds to the European tariff regime as defined by the ITU; regional groupings of this analysis.

Williams states that, in the view of some government officials, the penny rate is not economic and should be increased. At the same time, he quotes the contrary view of Reuters, who operate a world-wide service of radio-communication to several destinations at low cost, and who consider that the penny rate would be found to be economic if technical advances in method and equipment were taken into account.

Reuters is also of the opinion that a British Commonwealth telecommunication co-operative, handling only press traffic, could not only maintain but reduce the penny rate. In the United States, a similar belief among newspaper organizations led to the foundation in 1929 of Press Wireless Inc., which has successfully handled international press traffic, routed over wireless channels, at greatly reduced rates. Meanwhile, current developments in the use of ocean cables and land lines may facilitate news transmission at reduced rates which have not previously been feasible by these means of communication.

Examination of the true relationship of press rates to other communication rates seems to be necessary. Of interest in this connexion is the reply of the United States to the ITU questionnaire. The United States Government points out that when it approved the Telegraph Regulations (1949) it did not accept any obligation in respect of provisions establishing press rates as a proportion of the private rates, and adds: 'This Government does not believe that rates for press traffic should be fixed as a particular percentage of rates for private traffic. In general, the United States basic rates established for ordinary press telegrams are reduced by more than 66 2/3 per cent from the ordinary private rates.'

A similar view, widely held by press organizations in the United States, is based on the special nature of press traffic. Press messages, it is pointed

out, are sent in plain language; they are of greater average length than private telegrams; and their acceptance and delivery is normally simpler and cheaper than those of other telegrams. Consequently, their general transmission cost per word is lower; another distinctive factor is that the bulk of press messages are filed during off-peak hours.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in its reply to the ITU points out that, by agreement with certain other countries, it has introduced specially reduced rates for press telegrams and press telephone calls. The U.S.S.R. also mentions that it has submitted for consideration by the International Telegraph Consultative Committee (CCIT) and the International Telephone Consultative Committee (CCIF) of the ITU proposals in favour of preferential rates for press telegrams and press telephone calls. (At its Plenary Assembly in October 1954, the CCIF considered the proposals by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Czechoslovakia that the possibility of reduced rates for press telephone calls should be studied. The CCIF decided to postpone further study pending presentation of the present report to the Economic and Social Council).

It must here be emphasized that the ITU does not dissociate itself from these questions of tariff. It is indeed one of its essential preoccupations, and in accordance with the terms of its Charter (International Telecommunication Convention of Buenos Aires, Article 3) the Union has, as one of its objects, 'to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them so far as possible, generally available to the public'. To this end the union shall 'foster collaboration among its Members and Associate Members with a view to the establishment of rates at levels as low as possible consistent with an efficient service and taking into account the necessity for maintaining independent financial administration of telecommunication on a sound basis'.

Thus, among the important questions which the Plenary Assembly of the CCIF decided, in October 1954, to maintain on its programme for the next three years, is a series of new studies regarding the cost price of international telephone calls and of broadcasting and television transmissions. The object of these studies is so to adjust the tariff that the public may benefit from recent technical advances which enable hundreds of telephone conversations to be exchanged simultaneously on the

same conductor as broadcast or television transmissions.

Press Opinion

According to surveys made by various press organizations and research groups, a considerable body of newspaper opinion holds that, despite the reductions offered under the Telegraph Regulations, press rates in a number of countries are excessive. The provisions

NOTE BY THE EDITORS

Not all countries chose to participate in this UNESCO survey, which was of, course, purely voluntary. Unfortunately, some of the most flagrant exceptions to a uniform press transmission charge exist in these unmentioned countries.

Brazil, to take an example, is a country which has shown interest in having the world know its achievements and its problems. The highest Brazilian officials have consistently played an active part in making their country known favorable to the world.

But Brazil's excessive press transmission rate, set by the government of that country, works to impede the flow of news. While messages, at regular press rate, go from New York to Rio at 7½ cents per word, the same message coming from Rio back to New York would be charged at 11 cents per word. This latter rate fluctuates and at times has recently been as high as 13 cents per word.

Many news services have at times had to call upon their correspondents in Rio to cut down on their messages, either in length or frequency, because of such a high charge. It is a real problem in news transmission.

of the Telegraph Regulations were, of course, adopted by the governments parties thereto. It will thus be appreciated that the Secretary-General of the ITU, in contributing to the present study, would wish to refrain from expressing any views on the opinions of newspaper interests cited below.

The Austrian Association of Newspaper Publishers, for example, recently stated that the post-war devaluation of certain currencies had led to considerable increased charges in the countries concerned and added that the effect had been 'tantamount to an economic censorship of telecommunications'.

The European manager of the International News Service (U.S.A.) has voiced the opinion that, among the economic and geographical considerations influencing news coverage, the most important 'is the high cost of communication rates, especially in isolated danger spots of the world.

S
n. cents per word)

Far East and Oceania

Africa

Taipeh to Tokio, 6.5;	Addis Ababa to Nairobi, 12.1;
Tokio to Taipeh, 10.0	Nairobi to Addis Ababa, 5.6
Tokio to Canberra, 19.7;	Pretoria to Brazzaville, 11.7
Canberra to Tokio, 13.1	Brazzaville to Pretoria, 27.2

of European countries have been made solely for purposes



McCALL'S "TOGETHERNESS"

another
photograph
by Henry Ries

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CBS NEWSMEN FETE TROUT

Edward R. Murrow and Lowell Thomas joined to honor Robert Trout last Monday at a luncheon celebrating his completion of 25 years in radio.

Held at the Club 21, the luncheon was addressed by Murrow, Eric Sevareid and Sig Mickelson, CBS Vice President in Charge of News and Public Affairs.

Also paying tribute to Trout, "the Iron Man of Radio" were John Daly, ABC Vice President, and H.V. Kaltenborn, NBC dean of commentators.

CPCers and Trout's fellow CBS News correspondents Walter Cronkite, Douglas Edwards, Allan Jackson, Larry LeSueur and Lowell Thomas presented him with a document of congratulations on his quarter of a century before the microphones, during which he distinguished himself for hours of reporting without a script.

TRANSMITTING PRESS MESSAGES

(Continued from preceding page)

These prohibitive costs frequently prevent the exchange of information and viewpoints which is essential to international unity and understanding.

In a recent study of news coverage in the Middle East, the International Press Institute observed that 'press communication rates vary considerably from country to country within the Middle East, but in some countries they are among the highest in the world.... As long as rates remain high, they are bound to affect the quantity of news sent out from the area.

The institute also points out that governments are free to impose a fiscal tax on all communications. In some cases the tax actually imposed amounts to as much as 50 per cent. Many governments take advantage of this freedom to raise revenue 'and they are under no obligation to notify the position -- much less defend it -- to the International Telecommunication Union....(For this reason, any such taxes will not be apparent from the rates as published in the present report.) Twice in the last 10 years its Plenipotentiary Conference has gone on record with a "declaration of opinion that Members and Associate Members recognize the desirability of avoiding the imposition of fiscal taxes on any international communications," but it has remained an expression of opinion without a sequel'.

It must be stressed that the ITU deprecates the practice of imposing fiscal taxes on telecommunications. But it will be appreciated that, here again, the problem is of a purely financial character and beyond the Union's jurisdiction. Consequently it has had to be content so far with reaffirming the opinion expressed by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The world around, 2,486,541 key people
in business, industry, government, the
professions keep up-to-the-minute with

NEWSWEEK—*The International News Magazine*

PRESS CORPS DESCENDS

(Continued from page 1)

Ernie Leiser of CBS hit Vienna from Bonn, joined there by camera-and-sound unit team of Schwartzkopf and Anderle. Footage the team shot only six weeks ago in Hungary came in handy.

Special correspondent Seymour Freidin, who also writes for the N.Y. Post, gave CBS its first cables on the revolt from Vienna. Also rushing there were Paul Bruck from Jordan and Winston Burdett with cameraman Faletta from Rome. ABC sent European Chief Robert Sturdevant from Paris to Vienna, plus camera crews. All were inside Hungary on the seventh day.

NBC sent two two-man camera and correspondent teams -- carrying plasma and oranges - across the frontier the same day. Included were Bonn correspondent Frank Bourgholtzer and Joe Oexle -- who managed to bring out the first films of the uprising. Ritchie McEwan radioed reports from Vienna, and Ronald Preston and Irving Levine, in Warsaw and Moscow respectively, tried to get Hungarian visas.

Meanwhile, back in Beirut -- and points south - newsmen were gathering to report the new Middle East crisis as The Bulletin went to press. The following newsmen, who this week were being reinforced by others from Europe

and the U.S., were covering the Israeli invasion of Egypt:

Wilson Hall, NBC, Cairo; Wilton Wynn, AP, Cairo; Ed Schanke, AP, Cairo; Tom Masterson, AP Bureau Chief, Beirut; Osgood Caruthers, N.Y. Times, Cairo; Frank Kearns, CBS, Cairo; Geoffrey Godsell, Christian Science Monitor, Cairo; Sam Souki, Newsweek, Beirut; John Mecklin, Time, Beirut; Reynolds Packard, N.Y. Daily News, Cairo; Charles Amot, INS, Cairo; Bob Tuckerman, AP, Nicosia, Cyprus; Sam Pope Brewer, N.Y. Times, Beirut; Arch Parsons, Jr., N.Y. Herald-Tribune, Cairo; Keith Wheeler, Time, Jerusalem; James Burke, Life, Jerusalem.

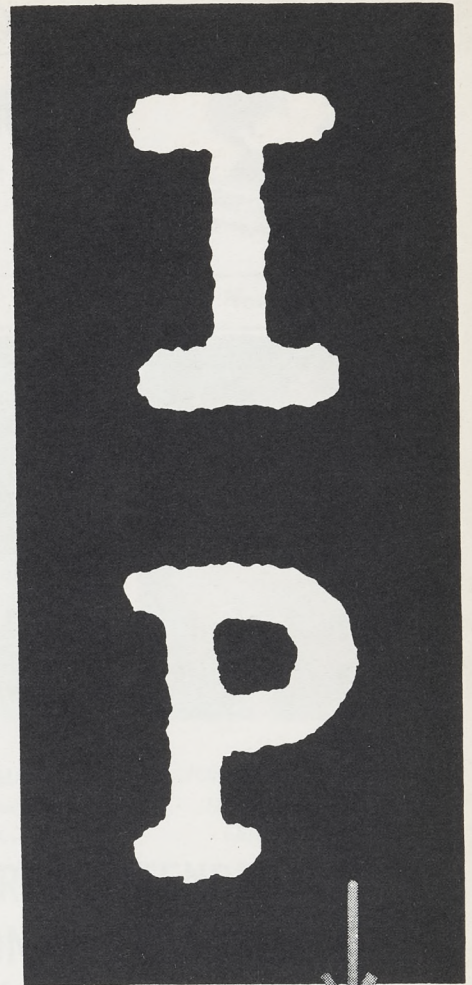
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Helmut Hausel, TWA Public Relations Manager, Germany



Ursula Deiss, Public Relations Assistant, Frankfurt

Helmut Hausel's affinity for American journalism began in his university days. Subject of his Ph.D. thesis: "Benjamin Franklin in German Literature." Today Helmut's interest has switched from the academic to the active. As TWA's Public Relations chief in Germany, he is well known to U.S. press bureau people, visiting newsmen, celebrities, and the German press. Based in Frankfurt (47 Kaiserstrasse, telephone 30551), he covers TWA offices in Bonn, Berlin, Hamburg and Munich regularly.

Assistant, Ursula Deiss, joined TWA in 1951 after experience in American press offices in Germany. At war's

end she became an interpreter and secretary for the U. S. Military Government Information Control Division, worked for INS at Frankfurt, and was librarian at "Stars and Stripes."

TWA's Helmut Hausel and Ursula Deiss are at your complete service on your travels overseas. Just as you can rely on TWA's Public Relations staff, you can rely on TWA for the finest, fastest transportation anywhere, any time!

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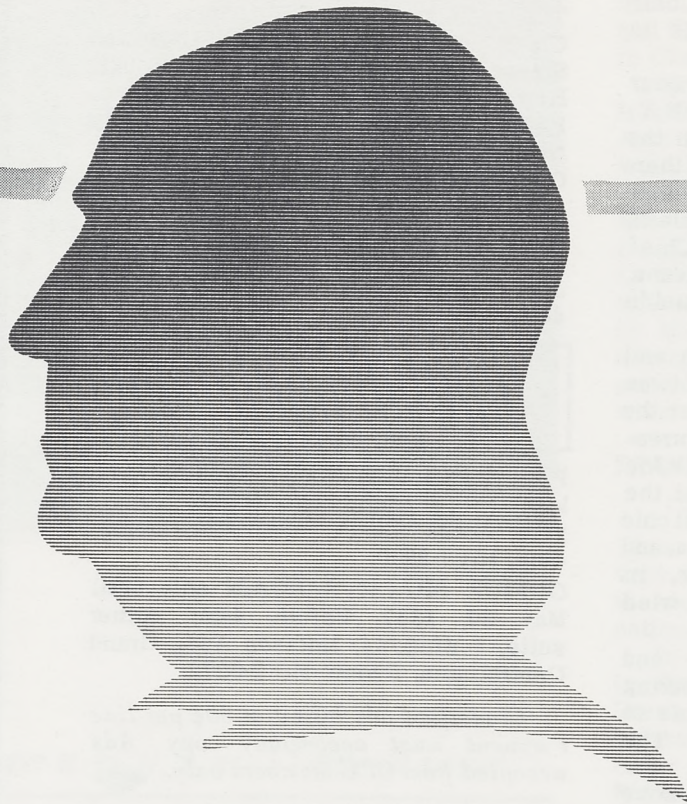


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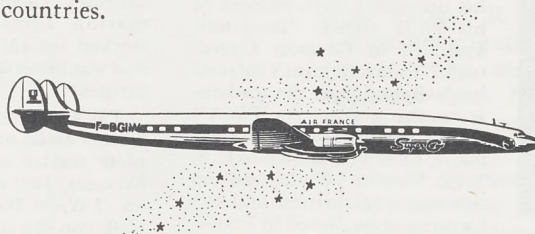
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